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Supplementary Materials for

Pammi, T., Ceccarelli, C., Hibbs, S., Chase, J., Hamid, N. & McEwen, F.S. (2026). Adverse childhood experiences and violent extremism: A scoping review of the literature. *advances.in/psychology*, 1, e422150. https://doi.org/10.56296/aip00065

Appendix A

PRISMA Scoping Review Fillable Checklist

Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic reviews and Meta-Analyses extension for Scoping Reviews (PRISMA-ScR) Checklist

SECTION	ITEM	PRISMA-ScR CHECKLIST ITEM	REPORTED ON PAGE #
TITLE			
Title	1	Identify the report as a scoping review.	Title page
ABSTRACT			
Structured summary	2	Provide a structured summary that includes (as applicable): background, objectives, eligibility criteria, sources of evidence, charting methods, results, and conclusions that relate to the review questions and objectives.	Abstract
INTRODUCTION			
Rationale	3	Describe the rationale for the review in the context of what is already known. Explain why the review questions/objectives lend themselves to a scoping review approach.	Introduction, objective section
Objectives	4	Provide an explicit statement of the questions and objectives being addressed with reference to their key elements (e.g., population or participants, concepts, and context) or other relevant key elements used to conceptualize the review questions and/or objectives.	Introduction, objective section
METHODS			
Protocol and registration	5	Indicate whether a review protocol exists; state if and where it can be accessed (e.g., a Web address); and if available, provide registration information, including the registration number.	NA
Eligibility criteria	6	Specify characteristics of the sources of evidence used as eligibility criteria (e.g., years considered, language, and publication status),and provide a rationale.	Search strategy section in Methods
Information sources*	7	Describe all information sources in the search (e.g., databases with dates of coverage and contact with authors to identify additional sources), as well as the date the most recent search was executed.	Search strategy section in Methods
Search	8	Present the full electronic search strategy for at least 1 database, including any limits used, such that it could be repeated.	Search strategy section in Methods
Selection of sources of evidence†	9	State the process for selecting sources of evidence (i.e., screening and eligibility) included in the scoping review.	Eligibility criteria and Study selection and extraction sections in Methods
Data charting process‡	10	Describe the methods of charting data from the included sources of evidence (e.g., calibrated forms or forms that have been tested by the team before their use, and whether data charting was done independently or in duplicate) and any	Study selection and extraction section in Methods

SECTION	ITEM	PRISMA-ScR CHECKLIST ITEM	REPORTED ON PAGE #
		processes for obtaining and confirming data from investigators.	
Data items	11	List and define all variables for which data were sought and any assumptions and simplifications made.	Study selection and extraction In Methods
Critical appraisal of individual sources of evidence§	12	If done, provide a rationale for conducting a critical appraisal of included sources of evidence; describe the methods used and how this information was used in any data synthesis (if appropriate).	Study selection and extraction Section of the Methods
Synthesis of results	13	Describe the methods of handling and summarizing the data that were charted.	Data analysis and synthesis Section in Methods
RESULTS			
Selection of sources of evidence	14	Give numbers of sources of evidence screened, assessed for eligibility, and included in the review, with reasons for exclusions at each stage, ideally using a flow diagram.	Study selection in Results
Characteristics of sources of evidence	15	For each source of evidence, present characteristics for which data were charted and provide the citations.	Study characteristics in Results and Table 1
Critical appraisal within sources of evidence	16	If done, present data on critical appraisal of included sources of evidence (see item 12).	Quality of included studies in Results and Table 1
Results of individual sources of evidence	17	For each included source of evidence, present the relevant data that were charted that relate to the review questions and objectives.	Table 2, ACEs characteristics, Association between ACEs and VE, Mechanisms of action in Results
Synthesis of results	18	Summarize and/or present the charting results as they relate to the review questions and objectives.	ACEs characteristics in extremist samples, Association between ACEs and VE, Mechanisms of action in Results
DISCUSSION			
Summary of evidence	19	Summarize the main results (including an overview of concepts, themes, and types of evidence available), link to the review questions and objectives, and consider the relevance to key groups.	Discussion first four paragraphs
Limitations	20	Discuss the limitations of the scoping review process.	Discussion fifth paragraph
Conclusions	21	Provide a general interpretation of the results with respect to the review questions and objectives, as well as potential implications and/or next steps.	Discussion final paragraph, Conclusion
FUNDING			
Funding	22	Describe sources of funding for the included sources of evidence, as well as sources of funding for the scoping review. Describe the role of the funders of the scoping review.	Funding statement

JBI = Joanna Briggs Institute; PRISMA-ScR = Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic reviews and Meta-Analyses extension for Scoping Reviews.
* Where *sources of evidence* (see second footnote) are compiled from, such as bibliographic databases, social media platforms, and Web sites.
† A more inclusive/heterogeneous term used to account for the different types of evidence or data sources (e.g., quantitative and/or qualitative research, expert opinion, and policy documents) that may be eligible in a scoping review as opposed to only studies. This is not to be confused with *information sources* (see first footnote).
‡ The frameworks by Arksey and O'Malley (6) and Levac and colleagues (7) and the JBI guidance (4, 5) refer to the process of data extraction in a scoping review as data charting.
§ The process of systematically examining research evidence to assess its validity, results, and relevance before using it to inform a decision. This term is used for items 12 and 19 instead of "risk of bias" (which is more applicable to systematic reviews of interventions) to include and acknowledge the various sources of evidence that may be used in a scoping review (e.g., quantitative and/or qualitative research, expert opinion, and policy document).

From: Tricco AC, Lillie E, Zarin W, O'Brien KK, Colquhoun H, Levac D, et al. PRISMA Extension for Scoping Reviews (PRISMAScR): Checklist and Explanation. Ann Intern Med. 2018;169:467–473. doi: 10.7326/M18-0850.

Appendix B

Adverse Childhood Experiences / Violent Extremism ROE – Search Terms

APA PsycINFO

	Year	Concept	Text words	Results
1	X – Current	ACEs	(ACE* OR adverse childhood experience* OR adverse child experience* OR childhood trauma* OR child trauma* OR child maltreatment OR child abuse OR child neglect OR broken home*).tw.	71007
2	X – Current	VE	(Violent extremism* OR extremism* OR radicalization OR radicalisation OR terrorism OR terrorist*).tw.	12993
1 AND 2				169

ProQuest Social Science Premium Collection

	Year	Concept	Text Words	Results
1	X – Current	ACEs	(ACE* OR adverse childhood experience* OR adverse child experience* OR childhood trauma* OR child trauma* OR child maltreatment OR child abuse OR child neglect OR broken home*) – abstract	205255
2	X – Current	VE	(Violent extremism* OR extremism* OR radicalization OR radicalisation OR terrorism OR terrorist*) – abstract	42419
1 AND 2				567

PubMed

	Year	Concept	Text Words	Results
1	X – Current	ACEs	(ACE*[tiab] OR adverse childhood experience*[tiab] OR adverse child experience*[tiab] OR childhood trauma*[tiab] OR child trauma*[tiab] OR child maltreatment[tiab] OR child abuse[tiab] OR child neglect[tiab] OR broken home*[tiab])	71535
2	X – Current	VE	(Violent extremism*[tiab] OR extremism*[tiab] OR radicalization[tiab] OR radicalisation[tiab] OR terrorism[tiab] OR terrorist*[tiab])	7863
1 AND 2				37

Scopus

	Year	Concept	Text Words	Results
	X – Current	ACEs and VE	TITLE-ABS-KEY ("ACE" OR "adverse childhood experience" OR "adverse child experience" OR "childhood trauma" OR "child trauma" OR "child maltreatment" OR "child abuse" OR "child neglect" OR "broken home") AND TITLE-ABS-KEY ("Violent extremism" OR "extremism" OR "radicalization" OR "radicalisation" OR "terrorism" OR "terrorist")	236

Total records from databases uploaded to Rayyan: 1009

Appendix C

Included papers

Available at: https://osf.io/ekdqh/overview?view_only=e5f97bbd9a40405ba17e40e34466126f

Appendix D

List of excluded records during full-text screening

Reference	Reason for exclusion
Augsburger, M., Meyer-Parlapanis, D., Bambonye, M., Elbert, T., & Crombach, A. (2015). Appetitive aggression and adverse childhood experiences shape violent behavior in females formerly associated with combat. Frontiers in Psychology, 6, 1756. https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2015.01756	Population
Brooks, N., Honnavalli, V., & Jacobson-Lang, B. (2021). Children of ISIS: considerations regarding trauma, treatment and risk. Psychiatry, psychology, and law : an interdisciplinary journal of the Australian and New Zealand Association of Psychiatry, Psychology and Law, 29(1), 107–133. https://doi.org/10.1080/13218719.2021.1904448	Publication type
Clemmow, C., Bouhana, N., Marchment, Z., & Gill, P. (2023). Vulnerability to radicalisation in a general population: a psychometric network approach. Psychology, Crime & Law, 29(4), 408–436. https://doi.org/10.1080/1068316X.2022.2027944	Population
DeMause, L. (2006). If I blow myself up and become a martyr, I'll finally be loved. The Journal of Psychohistory, 33(4), 300-307.	Publication type
Desmarais, C., & Rousseau, C. (2024). Self-representation and future perception of youth followed by a specialized intervention team in violent radicalization. International Journal of Applied Psychoanalytic Studies, 21(1). https://doi.org/10.1002/aps.1837	Outcome
Dresser, P. (2021). What about hope? A critical analysis of pre-empting childhood radicalisation. Critical Studies on Terrorism, 14(2), 201–224. https://doi.org/10.1080/17539153.2021.1902612	Publication type
Ellis, B. H., Abdi, S. M., Horgan, J., Miller, A. B., Saxe, G. N., & Blood, E. (2015). Trauma and Openness to Legal and Illegal Activism Among Somali Refugees. Terrorism and Political Violence, 27(5), 857–883. https://doi.org/10.1080/09546553.2013.867849	Population
Garbarino, J., Governale, A., Henry, P., & Nesi, D. (2015). Children and Terrorism. Social Policy Report. Volume 29, Number 2. Society for Research in Child Development.	Outcome

Haleem, M., Masood, S. & Bukhari, S. Association between childhood exposure to domestic violence and violent extremism: Role of moral disengagement. *Curr Psychol* 43, 6013–6021 (2024). https://doi.org/10.1007/s12144-023-04788-7	Population
Harel-Fisch, Y., Radwan, Q., Walsh, S. D., Laufer, A., Amitai, G., Fogel-Grinvald, H., & Abdeen, Z. (2010). Psychosocial outcomes related to subjective threat from armed conflict events (STACE): Findings from the Israeli-Palestinian cross-cultural HBSC study. Child abuse & neglect, 34(9), 623-638. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2009.12.007	Outcome
Honnavalli, V., Neo, L. S., Gan, R., Tee, S. H., Khader, M., & Chin, J. (2019). Understanding violent extremism and child abuse: A psychological analysis. In Child Abuse and Neglect (pp. 79-94). Academic Press. https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-815344-4.00005-2	Publication type
Koehler, D. (2021). Violent extremism, mental health and substance abuse among adolescents: Towards a trauma psychological perspective on violent radicalization and deradicalization. In Violent Extremism (pp. 103-120). Routledge.	Outcome
Kunst, J. R., Obaidi, M., Coenen, A. C., Vasseljen, V. D., & Gill, P. (2023). What Makes a Terrorist? Muslims' and non-Muslims' Lay Perceptions of Risk Factors and Their Consequences for Counterterrorism Policy Support. *Terrorism and Political Violence*, *35*(3), 634–657. https://doi.org/10.1080/09546553.2021.1967149	Population
Marchment, Z., Clemmow, C., & Gill, P. (2025). Adverse Childhood Experiences and Susceptibility to Violent Extremism. *Terrorism and Political Violence*, 1–15. https://doi.org/10.1080/09546553.2025.2557594	Population
Nivette, A., Echelmeyer, L., Weerman, F. *et al.* Understanding Changes in Violent Extremist Attitudes During the Transition to Early Adulthood. *J Quant Criminol* 38, 949–978 (2022). https://doi.org/10.1007/s10940-021-09522-9	Population
Pedersen, W., Vestel, V., & Bakken, A. (2018). At risk for radicalization and jihadism? A population-based study of Norwegian adolescents. *Cooperation and Conflict, 53*(1), 61–83. https://doi.org/10.1177/0010836717716721	Population

Raheemudheen, P. K., & Santhosh, A. M. (2011). An explorative study on the psychosocial dimensions of terrorism. Artha Journal of Social Sciences, 10(1), 19-35. https://doi.org/10.12724/ajss.18.3	Population
Tamayo Sáez, M., Bazaga Fernández, I., & Bermejo Casado, R. (2021). La radicalización violenta de los jóvenes un reto en la construcción de sociedades seguras: una propuesta de tipología y escala de jóvenes vulnerables a procesos de radicalización violenta.	Outcome
Vale, G., & Rose, H. (2025). Firm Convictions?: Unpicking Framings of Child Terrorism Offenders. *Terrorism and Political Violence*, *37*(7), 927–944. https://doi.org/10.1080/09546553.2025.2502402	Outcome

Appendix E

MMAT

Available at: https://osf.io/ekdqh/overview?view_only=e5f97bbd9a40405ba17e40e34466126f